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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY BUY, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even me before 6 o'clock.

#### McKane's Conviction.

Judge Curren's denial of the application for a stay in the case of McKane, after a thorough and impartial review of the trial, leaves no room for doubt in any honest mind either of the justice of McKANE's conviction or of the technical Integrity of the process by which the conviction was reached.

It is well that the result of a trial of such vast importance should have the additional guarantee afforded by Judge Cullen's refusal of a certificate of reasonable doubt.

The right of the convict to exhaust every method provided by law for a review of the trial record is unquestionable. Nevertheless, it would be an astonishing thing now if any other Justice of the Supreme Court should find in the grounds which have been so carefully examined by Judge Cullen, any sufficient reason for delaying the execution of the sentence, or opening the way to a reversal of the just verdict of the Brooklyn jury.

#### Seven to Two for Annexation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which has been investigating the Ha waiian question, consists of nine members. five Democrats and four Republicans.

With what was already known concerning their views on the subject of the ultimate annexation of Hawaii, the various reports submitted to the Senate vesterday from this committee show how the nine members stand on the main question.

Senator Mosgan, the Chairman, has declared himself squarely for annexation.

The four Republicans, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FRYE, Mr. DOLPH, and Mr. DAVIS, are all annexationists, differing only as to the method by which Hawaii should come into the Union: Senator SHERMAN, for example, suggesting that the islands ought to be come a part of the State of California.

Of the four Democrats besides Senator Morgan, whose views were already known, Mr. BUTLER and Mr. TURPIE file a supplemental report, in which they say that they are "heartily in favor of the acquisition of these islands by the United States in a proper manner.

The fact that the two remaining Demo erats, Senator GRAY of Delaware and Senator DANIEL of Virginia, did not join with Senator TURPIE and Senator BUTLER in this supplemental report, indicates that they are opposed to annexation at any time or in any shape. That may be the case with them, or it may not: nevertheless, there is good reason to put them down as opponents of annexation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Rela tions stands seven to two in favor of annexation by proper methods.

This should encourage our friends in the islands. It only remains to find the proper method, and the American flag will fly again and forever over these beautiful islands of the sea.

# The Voyage of the Violet.

Mr. CLEVELAND's sudden abandonment of the cuckoos for the sake of the ducks, is an event of no ordinary interest. The meteorological indications as well as the political conditions were all against a departure from Washington at this time. Yet, with a blizzard coming on, and with most of the legislative questions which involve th future of Democracy nearing the critical stage, the President took possession of a lighthouse tender, and sailed away for an Indefinite period of absence from his post of duty, accompanied by the inseparable GRESHAM and by Fighting Bos Evans.

There is no wonder that there should be many and various conjectures as to the true reason of Mr. CLEVELAND's expedition to the Dismal Swamp. Ducks are alleged, but the ducking season is about over and the cuckoo is the bird that most of all requires the President's attention at the present time. The House is in the middle of an important financial debate. The Senate is about to take up the tariff. Senator Mongan's committee has just reported the results of the Hawaiian investigation. Everything of primary importance seems to be crowding itself into these last days of February; yet this is the time chosen by the man whose shoulders carry the destinies of the nation, for a somewhat mysterious and prolonged absence from Washington, on the pretext of killing gadwalls and sprigtails.

Just before leaving the capital, Mr. CLEVE-LAND denied, in what purports to be an authorized interview, certain alarming statements which have been in circulation respecting his health. The Cincinnati Enquirer and other newspapers have printed a report that Mr. CLEVELAND was suffering from a very serious malady, requiring immediate recourse to surgical treatment. His intended journey has been explained on that hypothesis; but he says there is no truth in it. "Nothing would have been easier," Mr. CLEVELAND is reported as saying. "than to ascertain the absolute faisity of these reports. I am forced to conclude that there must be an epidemic of mendacity emanating from the dull and stupid brains of some of these correspondents." This encouraging denial is supported by the circumstance that, so far as is known, no surgeon accompanied the

President on board the Violet. Another theory is that the expedition is simply what it purports to be, a vacation journey in search of needed rest and recrea-But the same accounts which represent Mr. CLEVELAND as in perfect physical condition, represent him also as in prime working order. They do not admit that he has overtaxed his energies to the extent requiring even a brief respite from daily labor. If Mr. CLEVELAND is in fighting trim, why should he select this particular time, of all others, for a long absence from the battlefield? Ducks again? Why, the Potomac sportsmen testify that there are not ducks enough in the river now to make a respectable pot-pie. It strains credulity to suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND is willing to waste ten days of precious time at the busiest season of the year, and to drag the Secretary of State away from his duties. not to speak of Fighting Bos Evans, in beating the Dismal Swamp for game that

is not there.

tion, and the medium through which much authentic and authorized information reaches the public, for an explanation of the voyage of the Violet, which certainly deserves attention. The Times of yesterday printed this despatch from its Wash-

ington correspondent: "If any doubts have hererefore been entertained at to the President's attitude on the silver seigntorage question, those doubts seem to be entirely removed by conversations had with the President just before his departure for North Carolina. It is positively stated that one principal source of the disgruntiement which led the President to seek relief in this trip, in the face of a spell of unusually inclement and threatening weather, was the continued effort it the House to revive the silver agitation by the Brand-bill for the cotnage of the silver seigntorage. From those who have recently spaken to the Fresident on

this subject, this information is derived.

The astonishing thing about this state ment is that it positively attributes the President's departure from Washington to disgruntlement." There may be doubt or difference of opinion as to the sources of the disgruntlement, but the disgruntlement itself, as the impelling motive, is taken for granted. To be disgruntled is to be disappointed, disconcerted, chagrined, disgusted, offended, thrown into a state of sulky dissatisfaction. The word admits of no other construction. The Times's correspondent asserts that conversations had with Mr. CLEVELAND just before his departure leave no doubt that "one principal source of the disgruntlement" which has sent him off to the Dismal Swamp with GRESHAM and Fighting Bon, is the course of the House of Representatives with regard to the BLAND bill for the coinage of the silver seignlorage. That is to say, the President of the United States is so displeased with what is going on in the Legislative department of the United States Government, that he has abandoned his own work in the Executive department and gone off in disgust to

sulk in the Dismal Swamp! We do not think that a more amazing statement was ever printed concerning Mr. CLEVELAND in any newspaper. If the story was the invention of an enemy, it might be preposterous. But it is not an enemy's inrention. It comes from one of the best friends of the Administration, and one of the warmest admirers of Mr. CLEVELAND personally.

#### The Revivals.

The first week of the "evangelistic campaign" of the religious revivalists has shown that this city has been less responsive to the appeals of the preachers than Brooklyn was a month ago. The meetings held on Monday, the first day for them, were not up to the expectations of their promoters, either in attendance or in enthusiasm; and the same thing must be said of those held on most of the subsequent days of the week, though there have been signs of an increase of interest within two days. The discourses, prayers, and songs have been characterized by a good deal of spiritual exaltation; but the number of penitents has been small, and the converts, so far, are few.

Great things are looked for this week. The meetings will be very numerous; the body of clergymen participating in them will be enlarged; a number of repentant sinners will give their experiences, and the singers will strive to put their whole souls into the hymns. After some of the meetings, free bread will be distributed among the hungry.

New York needs a revival of religion, a genuine revival of practical religion of the right kind. There is no doubt of that. There are hordes of wicked sinners in the city. Do they ever think of hell? Few of them, we should say.

If the revivalists were to bring over some of our eminent sinners it would be a great thing for the city. Suppose, for example, that the Rev. Dr. PARKHURST were seen upon the mourners' bench! Suppose that other notable men of his kind could be heard confessing their sins!

Suppose GODKIN of the Evening Post were attracted to the platform! Then there would be cause for rejoicing, and good reason for believing that the evangelistic revival had got a mighty hold upon the more conspicu-

# ous of the sinners of New York.

Some Southern statesmen are responding with sharpness to the sinister aspersions east, as they say, upon their knowledge and intelligence by our all-around orator and most outspoken fellow citizen, ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT, at the anniversary dinner of the Southern Society on Washing-Ton's birthday. They declare that they are as good as, if not better than, such is the phrase, their honored and eminent predecessors in the fine art of statecraft were half a century ago; and they contend that the problems which they are called upon to dispose of by legislation at Washington, are more serious and complex than those which fell to the lot of Calhoun, Benton, Floyd. STEPHENS, WISE, HUNTER, and other conspicuous representatives of political sentiment in the Southern or Southwestern States. The population of the United States was 20,000,000 half a century ago; now it is 70,000,000. The difficulties of leg-Islation have increased in like proportion, as these Southern gentlemen declare, and that is a knock-down argument against the inopportune and unexpected criticism by Brother HEWITT, and a statistical answer to a querulous opponent, who has never been known to withstand an arithmetical demonstration of an error for which he has been responsible.

The feeling of animosity which appears to influence some of these Southern gentlemen. seems at this distance from the South, to be unnecessarily violent. During his long, arduous, and often brilliant service as a Congressman from New York, Mr. HEWITT was always distinguished for his friendliness to the South and its interests; and the absence of colleagues from that region. resembling Calhoun and Benton in intellect and breadth of political vision, was not the cause of his retirement. He left Congress and refused a renomination in 1886, to become the candidate of the United Democracy for Mayor of New York, menaced at that time by a formidable and dangerous defection to the Labor party.

Comparisons between the American statesmen of half a century ago, North or South, open of course a large field for interesting, though probably profitless debate. Sentimental persons always accord their preference to past achievements and dead and gone heroes. Practical and prosaic thinkers are more deeply interested in contemporary events and personages. When travelling the former extol the stage coach: the latter applaud the progress shown in the vestibule cars. JESSE JAMES was a more important man, for practical purposes, in Missouri than Robin Hood, just as JOE CHOATE could give some valuable law tips to John RUTLEDGE if he were living. But many of the admirers of lawiess adventure would adhere to their ideal of Hoop, and the record of Ruy-LEDGE could not easily be effaced from the minds of those who cherish his memory.

The question is an open one, like the We are indebted to the New York Times. Southern seas, and its present discussion of the Dominion, there is no doubt that

a steadfast supporter of the Administra- shows the bewildering fecundity of ideas possessed by our illustrious ex-Mayor, who invariably has a few trump topics up his right sleeve, available for any public dinner or function to which, formally or inadver-

tently, he may be invited. So far as the recent history of Southern Congressmen in the Senate or House of Representatives has shown, common fairness demands the admission that the Democrats among them deserve well of their constituents. They have stood up manfully on many occasions where their associates from Northern States have faltered and proved untrustworthy.

In defence of the principle of constitutional elections, regulated by State authority, to which the Chicago Convention pledged the party, every Southern Democrat in both Houses stood erect and stalwart. The bill abolishing Federal control of our elections went through both Houses triumphantly, and that pledge was kept.

How was it with the Northern champions of the like principle of a constitutional tariff for revenue only? Did they stand by their guns? They did not. They repudiated the pledge their party had made, and went over, body and boots, nearly every one of them, to the camp of the unconstitutional protectionists.

The threat of Executive disfavor for the opponents of a shameless foreign policy. and of distasteful Presidential appointments, has had no effect, or very little, among the Southern Senators. There are few cuckoos to be found among them. Putting principle before patronage, they have stood out manfully for the prerogatives of Congress, and for fulfilling the obligations of the Democracy. Can as much be said for some Democratic Senators from the Northern States, to whose Democratic constituents the note of the cuckoo sounds harshly? We think not.

What Mr. Hewirr is quoted as saying in criticism of the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND on the subject of patronage, is generally ignored by such Southern statesmen as have undertaken to answer him. They believe, apparently, that the case admits of no defence, and to that extent they acquiesce in Mr. HEWITT's ideas. His views are certainly well worth considering, even though not justified by recent events in Congress; and we observe particularly that none of Mr. HEWITT's Southern critics, however embittered or excited, has gone to the perilous extremity of challenging him to a controversy by letter. They know our ex-Mayor's strong point.

#### Canada's Coal Fields.

The Wilson bill placed coal upon the free list, and it remains to be seen whether the House of Representatives will refuse to concur in an amendment by the Senate imposing a duty upon that commodity. It is hard to understand how American citizens, who in their hearts must desire the annexation of Canada, can deliberately cut off one of the chief incentives to that end by admitting gratuitously to American markets one of the most important products of the Dominion. To measure the severity of the competi-

tion to which American producers would be subjected by their Canadian rivals, in case coal should be imported free of duty, one should take into account the situation of the Canadian coal fields as well as the unlimited extension of which their output is capable. There are great deposits on the very edge of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. while the intervening mines lie for the most part on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Immediately behind Halifax, for instance, and closely connected with it by rail, are the Pictou and other Nova Scotian coal fields, which, even now, while their product is shut off from the American market, turn out about a million tons of coal per annum. To the northeast is the island of Cape Breton, around whose fine harbors are numerous mines from which are raised yearly a million tons of coal of excellent quality for steaming and other purposes. It is impossible for coal fields to have a more advantageous position, for here the mouths of the pits are in some cases close to the shore, and as the mines are carried out far under the sea a ship may load directly over the spot whence the coal is obtained.

If we cross the continent, we find the coal of British Columbia equally well placed for acquiring control of the neighboring American markets, if it is a imitted to them duty free. It should be remembered that along the whole Pacific coast of South America there is no coal found suitable for steaming purposes, por is there any on the coast of North America until we come to Puget Sound. On the American shore of this sound there are coal fields now worked, but their product will be driven from our home markets if it is exposed to competition with the output of the richer deposits on Vancouver Island. The annual delivery of the mines at Nanaimo and Wellington on this island has atready risen above a million tons, and is capable of great expansion. At Nanaimo, moreover, the principal mine is directly on the shore, and the galleries are pushed out far under the water, so that here, as at Cape Breton, ships may load immediately over the place from which the coal is extracted. There are, therefore, no charges for transportation from the pit's mouth to the place

of shipment. Another important coal area of the Do minion has lately been opened in the Rocky Mountain district. A few miles from Banff. and scarcely a hundred yards from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a mine of anthracite coal is now worked, and many outcrops of the same deposit are found in the vicinity. This anthracite contains a larger amount of fixed carbon than the product of eastern Pennsylvania, burns rather more rapidly, and gives out a greater heat. This coal is used exclusively by the Canadian Pacific Railway for heating its cars as far eastward as Lake Superior, and it is sold for domestic purposes as far eastward as Winnipeg. At Canmore, only ten miles distant from the anthracite mine, is found another kind of coal, almost smokeless, and possess ing the quality of coking well. Were it admitted to the markets of our States near it, its adaptability to smelting purposes and relative cheapness would drive out all competitors. Coming eastward we find in the prairie country of the Canadian Northwest another extensive coal deposit. The Galt mines at Lethbridge yield a good bituminous coal, well adapted to railway uses, which, if the duty were removed, would be exported in large quantities to the States lying immediately to the south. It is estimated by Dr. Dawson that the coal measures stretching eastward from Lethbridge, along the American border, to Manitoba cover 15,000 square miles. may add that all along the banks of the Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of Edmonton, thick seams of coal are visible, and that a serviceable domestic coal is delivered at that place for \$2.50 a ton.

To obtain free access to the American market for the output of these vast coal deposits, and for the other natural products

Canadians would eventually consent to annexation. Is it the part of American patriots to give for nothing a privilege which ought to be sold for a great price?

#### Benham at Rlo.

Admiral BENHAM, commanding our naval squadron before Rio, will perhaps hereafter refrain from advancing to the protection of any British trading ship that may be endangered there. The slight service of that kind which he recently rendered, is not appreciated in England, but is regarded in some quarters as an insult to the Queen's The incident in which he played a part a few days ago, as it was reported in our despatches, did not seem to us to be of a kind that ought to give offence to the British. The Captain of a British merchantman desired to enter the harbor of Rio to get a supply of water, and, as the rebels were firing shots at the time, against which the Captain could not obtain the protection of his own flag, he sought the help of the American Admiral, who at once warned the rebel commander not to fire then upon that British ship. He threw the American flag, so to speak, around the endangered Captain, who was thus enabled to obtain water for his crew, and also to save his British ship.

It would certainly have been far better for BENHAM to decline the British Captain's request. His instructions do not authorize him to interfere in any such case, and his interference might lead to complications in which his own Government would be involved. He has plenty to do in providing protection for American ships in Brazilian waters; and we are proud to say that he has performed this duty in a way which has given marked satisfaction, up to this time, to the American people.

The act of the American Admiral was an insult to England!

The London Globe has suddenly turned up in the character of the British llon, and thus it roars:

"Admiral Beams is doubtless at liberty to built the insurgents as much as he pleases. But that is quite a different thing from offering a most injurious insuit to the British navy. Unless the story of his putting the Nasmyth under the protection of the American flag is entrue, it should be the duty of the British Governmen to demand an immediate apology from the Govern-ment of the United States for the extraordinary conduet of its officer."

We cannot suppose that BENHAM will either laugh or sneer at this London lion's roar, when the echo of it reaches the quarter deck of his flagship near Rio.

We may tell the Globe, however, that we really can't apologize to England for Ben-HAM's act. And at the same time, we may take occasion to remark, for the information of the gallant but incautious American Admiral at Rio. that he had better never again perform an act like that which he performed in the interest of a British ship. We do not believe he will hereafter raise our flag for the protection of any British ship against any foe. He will let England protect her own ships, if she wants to, or stand passively while they are sent to the bottom by an as sailant. That is his duty as an American naval commander, his whole duty in the He did wrong when he interfered, and he has doubtless been made aware of that fact by Secretary HILARY A. HER-BERT of the Navy Department.

He saved a British ship without expect. ing any thanks from the British Admiralty, but in doing so he laid himself open to rebuke from his own Government.

We commend Mayor GILROY for his reso lute opposition to the expenditure of a large sum of money for the erection of a new building for the College of the City of New York. The demand of the Board of Education for this money, and a yet larger sum to erect a justifiable. The city cannot afford to expend public funds for what the Mayor rightly calls "fancy edifices." The Board of Estimate of which the Mayor is a member, her: serves the people when it most closely watches the people's treasury. The municipal treasure is dependent upon municipal taxation, and taxes cannot be light while the unnecessary expenses are heavy.

The whole country must be convinced of PRENDER MAT. the murderer of th His malignant disposition was constantly displayed during his trial, and was again made manifest by the speech which he delivered in court after his condemnation. He a black criminal, deserving of his doom, He has repeatedly declared that he was in full possession of his senses when he perpetrated the murderous deed; and Judge BRENTANO, in addressing him, took occasion to say that "it had been established that the deed was not that of a mentally irresponsible person." PRENDERGAST himself abused his counsel for putting in the plea of insanity, and attempted to justify his crime by the pretext that his victim was hostile to him. If any murderer ever deserved execution, this man certainly deserves the doom which awaits him.

Three or four meetings have been held here to advocate the restriction of immigration. There is instruction in the fact that number of the loudest speakers at these meetings were immigrants from foreign countries to the United States.

There can be no recompense for the slaughter of the herd of buffatoes in Yellowstone Park by a party of hunters. The law-breaking hunters have been arrested by a company of soldiers on guard; but no penalty that they may suffer can bring back the grand American beasts, which were slaughtered to secure their heads. They are dead, and they left no progeny. We have killed off the buffaloes that once roamed the plains until hardly any of them are left in the country. There may be a few yet in Yellowstone Park, and there were recently a few in a Colorado park, which the head-hunters have been trying to butcher, and there are a few in private preserves; but the proud and glorious beast is nearly extinct, and there is not the like of him in any other country of the world, not the like of him for beauty,

power, and majesty. The remnants of their race now in the Government parks ought to be preserved against the mercenary butchers, if the whole of the regular army shall be needed to secure their

There are Massachusetts stories which begin romantically and end in the ditch. At a late hour of one night of last week a band of the students of Tufts College serenaded the students of Bradford Female Academy. The young women were awakened by the songs of the glee club, and a lot of them sprang from their couches, flung on their garments, rushed to a room on the ground floor of the academy. and began to dance there while the minstrels on the outside sang the songs of romance. Louder rose the voices of the singers; faster flew the feet of the dancers. 'Twas midnight, At a ret later hour the gies club left the camput in allence, and the young women retired to their rooms. They had been "entranced by the yodels," we are told by the reporter of the incident. The story is pleasing, so far. But the dancers had been spotted by a tutor at the academy. They were called up next morning hefore the principal, a stern person. They had violated the rules. Three of them were expelled and fourteen were suspended. They are bemeaning their fate. The remance ended in the ditch.

We admit that discipilne must be maintained at the Bradford Academy. We agree with the principal that the girls should have kept quiet

as a mouse in their rooms while the minstrel of Tufts Cotlege Glee Club were serenading them in the stilly night. And yet, for all that, we cannot help thinking that the punishment of the dancers was pretty hard, if not rather

The Sheriff of this county, CHARLES M CLANCY, died last Sunday, and the office must be filled by the Governor of this State until Jap. 1, 1803. The best man for the place, and one fully qualified both by long experience in the Sheriff's office and by his abilities, is Mr. JOHN B. SEXTON, the present under sheriff.

There can be no trouble in reducing the number of men employed, or the amount of expense incurred, at Ellis Island, since immigration to this port has fallen off so greatly. The body of inspectors and other functionaries at the Island is much larger than is now required, and the salaries, in some cases, are rather too high for the times. There is no reason why Commissioner Severy should keep a staff of assistants as large as that which was kept by his predecessor, at this time of last year, or previously, when the volume of immigration was twice or thrice larger than it has recently been, or is likely hereafter to be, so long as the period of industrial depression lasts. The revenues from immigration have decreased, and the expenses of It ought to be proportionately reduced. We are sure that it would be easy to cut down these expenses at all the ports of the country; and, as this opinion is entertained by Superintendent STUMP, the cutting ought to be begun without delay, under the direction of Sec. retary Carlisle, who is in great straits for funds

Our Chinese fellow beings, who live here are running a risk by their persistent refusal to obey the registration law. They have received an official notification, printed in their own language, that, unless they are registered by the 3d of May, they will be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and thereafter removed from the United States. We have put up with their disobedience for nearly two years, during which time they have defied two acts of Congress; but we shall not put up with it much longer. The representative of their Government has ordered them to register and his order was founded upon instructions sent from Pekin. Their brethren on the Pacific coast have been besieging the registry offices for more than a month, and as many as 10,000 of them have registered at San Francisco alone. There will surely be trouble for the pig-tailed denizens of New York a. . i Brooklyn if they do not take warning within the next sixty days. 'Melican man is getting angry.

### A SPECIAL MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives The experience of my first term as President has been corroborated and fortified by my experience thus far in my second term, leading me to believe that the powers and duties now vested by the Constitution in the Senate would be more safely and usefully vested in the Executive. Especially is this the case in refer and to good government. The Senate, composed of men elected from the several States and at various times, has no unit and principle of responsibility. It is not elected, as the President is, by the people, and its essession of the power to thwart the will of the people, expressed through the President, is an unconsecrated

anomaly in our institutions. I know from my own experience that the Senate mmits a grave injury and wrong on every occasion when it opposes the wishes of the President. I cannot admit that the Senate should have the right to revise and unde or even to consider what I in my wisdom have determined. Farthermore, the habit of the Senate to criticise and review the foreign or domestic policy of the President is, in my judgment a monumental evil. A careful consideration of the whole matter has convinced me and I doubt not will convince you, that the abolition of the Senate is necesseary to the independence of the Executive, and the equilibrium of the Government. Even the power of impeachment should belong to the Executive.

therefore suggest to you that a joint resolution for an omnibus constitutional amendment, striking out all references to the Senate, and conferring upon the President all the powers now possessed by that body, should be passed by you, and submitted to the servi-States for ratification. I cannot entertain a doubt that such amendment of the Constitution is easerly desired by the people.

I append Thurber with full memorands of my wishes ESSECTIVE MANNON, Feb. 26, 1804.

# A Special Proclamation.

To My Profix: Whereas, my good and great sister and fellow sovereign, her gracious Majesty, Liliuokalant, Queen of Hawaii, has been wickedly and unlawfully dethroned by the machinations of Americans and persons of American descent in those talands, being instigated thereto by the devil, one John L. Stevens; and whereas, my well-conceived plans for the justice of the sentence of death passed | the restoration of her sacred Majesty have not had the result they deserved, but her Majesty is still defrauded. of her regal rights by her refractory and rebellious subjects, and her position is a just cause of sympathy and atarm; now, therefore, I. Grover Cleveland. President of the United States, do hereby ordain and appoint the first day of April next as a day of so emu fasting, humiliation, and prayer. Let my people numble themselves and repent for their injustice to me and my great and good sister, and pray, without distinction of cotor, for her spendy return to the throne and the discomfiture of the miserable herd of missionaries and their sons, her enemies and traducers.

Long live Liliuokalani, the de |ure Queen of Hawaii Done at our Mansion in Washington this twenty-fifth day of February, 1804. GROTER CIEVELAND. A true copy. Attest. WALTER Q. GORRHAN, Berretary of State.

# JEWISH PATRONYMICS,

Information for Archibald Gordon, Esq. To rue Entres or Tue Seve-Ser In a letter addressed to you and printed in your paper last saturday, one Archibald Douglas tordon would have you tell him why "the largelites of this town, when a oughing of, either in sec. alor other aspirations, the patronymics they have brought with them from Poland or claswhere, assume with more or less flattering instatency the name of dordon?" I can easily understand that you are at a loss to answer this ingentous question. It's like being asked " how many tons of front! would take to make an apple ple !" You can't answer it but them you don't expect a full grown man possessed of any intelligence to ask it. Mr. Gordon needs to be told that the name which he

bears is very common among the finance and Polish Jews, that if he will turn to page like of the first vol-ums of the B-bliothera Judaira, published by Withelm Engelman at Lergar in 1840; he will find the name A. D. Gerden, author of a drama sublianed at Witna is 1836, and also that of Israel Gordon, a rabby of W Mr. Gordon must be ignorant of contemporary litera-ture or he would surely know of the great Henrew post, Judah Leb Gordon, who has but recently died, and he might even have heard of the prominent Jewish jour natist of Russia, David Gordon.
The name Gordon is indeed a groud one in

bistory, and one can't help regretting that a prolessed descendant of the Scutten Gordons should so beautiving that illustrious name with such disquisting display of til breeding. I must confess that I do not know who archibald Dong'ss worden is, but it seems charitable to suppose that he is suffering from the six sured stage of either poorle imberaty or senile demonia. It it he he former, I should advise his friends to prome the him a child a surse. If the latter, an attendant to prevent him from publishing in tuture accurations from publishing in tuture accurations of coarse attempts at wit.

Lives at wit.

Lives at wit.

Lives at wit.

Lives at the lives of passent and a Pathan Maladaraty.

# Lilluoka:ant's Double Gam ..

From To fup.

Who was responsible for the overthrow of Lilium-halani! Was it Min ster oterena, representing a pass ing Administration of the United States ! Was foreign pupi ation or the business interests of the islands? Neither: It was the premeditated and deliberate

purpose of the Queen herself. As is now universally admitted. Liliuokalani is a characteriess woman: carrier alone for her own ma-terial pleasure, realless and fearful under responsibil-ty, craving for the group and ceremony of position and the luxuries of wealth, but shirting the duties and ;

straints accompanying them.

Tempted by the offer of half a million of dollars a year from the intery and optum spodicate, she plated serseif to a position to accept, thinking she would server to a position to accept, thinking she would sither win this sourness sum or precipitate annexs tion to the United States, which would retire her en a pension from this diovernment, under which also could live in longer with the honors of an ex Queen when ever she might choose, and free from all care and danger, induling to their full her democratized taking Hands or talks, abo would will. But the whirting coin messpecially landed upon the edge, remained upon the edge, remained upon the

### THE STARS IN PROSPRCE.

Some Changes on the Approaching Retire ment of Gen, Howard from Command. WARRINGTON, Feb. 26 .- It seems very early

for army officers to be discussing who of their

number shall succeed to the vacancy on the active list to be created by Major-Gen. Howard's retirement in autumn : but perhaps the consideration of the subject has somewhat advanced by the report that Gen. Howard contemplates anticipating his age retirement by applying within a short time for a leave of absence, with a view to a summer trip in Europe, which would include the re riod then remaining up to the date of his retirement. Should such an application be made, it would presumably be granted, and probably changes would then be in order to fill his important command. The thought may therefore auggest itself that in such a readjustment of department commands a forecast might be given of the ultimate choice of a Brigadier-General to be promoted to his vacancy as Major General when it should come about. It is true that, as in former cases, one de-partment may remain vacant, its command being temporarily assumed by Can Schoffeld. and this might leave the ultimate choice of the new Major-General as much in the dark as ever. Besides, it seems highly improbable that a mer- assignment to department command should in any way forecast the President's subsequent use of his own appointing power. However, it is enough to say that there is already speculation on the probable award both of the additional star as Major-General and of the single star as Brigadier which will simultaneously fall to some Colonel. For the Major-Generalship, while all the six Brigadier-Generals are available, those nearest the top are naturally considered to have the best chance. The senior among them is Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, who has held his present grade nearly eight years. A native of New York, he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1850, and graduated with high honors, receiving a brevet as Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. Within a year, however, he resigned and went into civil life.

from which the outbreak of the war of seces-sion recalled him. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Wisconsin Infantry in the summer of 1861, he was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers toward the end of 1862, and a brevet Major-General two years later this last for gallant and meritorious services at Franklin, while a brevet of Brigadier-Genat Frankiin, while a prevet of brigadier-Gen-eral in the regular army was accorded to him for his services at Getty-burg. In the re-organization of the army after the close of the war he received the high rank of Colonel of the Third Infantry, and in that grace remained nearly twenty years, meanwhile, however, laving been transferred to the Eighteenth, this present command is the Department of California.

the Third Infantry, and in that grade remained nearly twenty years, meanwhile, however, having been transferred to the highteenth. His present command is the Department of California.

Next to him in rank is Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, also a native of New York, who was appointed to the Military Academy in 1855, tradualing five years later, he entered the Second Dragoons, and was thus among the younger officers to take part in the civil war. His appointment as First Lieuteannt in the Second Cavairy came in May, 1801, and as Captain in the following spring. By the summer of 1803 his services had made him a Brigguier-General of volunteers, while the brevet rank of Major-General of volunteers for gallant services at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and the full rank of Major-General followed in 1894 and 1805. His brevets in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services include these; Major-General for Five Ferks, and Major-General for the final campaign against Lee. His commission as Major-General of volunteers was given specifically for gallant services. After the war he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Cavairy, Colonel of the Fifth, and in 1887 Brigadier-General. His present command is the Department of Dakota.

Third on the list is Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, now commanding the Department of the Finate. He is not a graduate of West Point, and tegan his army record as a Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania. Infantry of his native State in April, 1801, being made Colonel of the Fifty-third the following November. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services were those of Colonel and Brigadier-General in the regulars for Gettrsburg and Spottsylvania. His brevets for gallant and meritorious services were those of Colonel and Brigadier-General in 1802. His present grade.

The oldest soldier on the list of candidares (e.e., Alexander Med. McCook, who entered the Military Academy in 1847 from his native steps of the Sixth He was instructive and colonel of the Sixth He

cieneral for Perryville, and Major-General for services during the war. Made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry after the war, he was transferred to the Tenth, and then became Colonel of the Sixth. He was instructor in infantry tactics at West Point just before the civil war, served over five years on Gen. Sherman's etaff after the war, and was Commandant of the Infantry and Cavairy School when made a Brigadier-General in 1859. He commands the Department of Arizona.

The two later appointees to the grade of Brigadier-General are Gens. Frank Whenton and Elwell's Oils. The former, a native of Rhode Island, entered the army from civil life in 1850 as First Lieutenant in the First Cavairy, was Captain of the Fourth in 1891, and Major of the Second in 1862. In July he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Second Bhode Island Infantry, and became Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1892. His brove's for gallant and meritorious services in the regulars were Lieutenant-Colonel for the Wilderness. Colonel for Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General for the delid during the war and in the volunteers Major-General for the delid uring the war and in the volunteers. Major-General for the Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General for the capture of Petershurg, Major-General for the delid during the war and Colonel of the Second, and he became Brigadier-General for the capture of Petershurg. Major-General for the Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General for the Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General for the Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General for the capture of Petershurg. Major-General for the Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General f

# Twesty Thousand Street in a dick Pot.

They talk about the big games of poker on the lower Mississippi before the war, but they would not approach the games of the cattle kings of Texas fitteen years ago, when a man with but a single million of dollars was counted as Bour. In those days men owned whole counties, and thousands of cattle worth \$20 to \$50 a head. They rame to conventions to \$5. Louis with special palace cars and plared poker all the way. I was present on one of these frips when four men played with chief representing a twenty-dollar steer, and to open a set to tor a hundred was not uncommon. All four of the plarers were millionaires, and hands were running well.

I mally a sack tot was opened for a thousand hands were running well.

Finally a jack got was opened for a thousand, and cane man slaved. The opener drew one card, the starer stood pat. The besting was lively, a thousand steers at a time, until the opener called, with chips representing Subjection the table. It was won by the man who stayed, with four aces in his hand, opposed to the four kings with which it had been opened. The man who lost it is still prominent in Texas, but his dunarial affairs are hopelessly involved. The man who won it died poor five years ago."

#### Modern Improvements to Howall, Loss tix Biston Exceeding F morning

Advanced ideas find a harbor in floudulu. For example, a library of theosophical books has just been opened to the public. Had progress not been opened to the public. Had progress not been characteristic the community would not now to the largest purron of the telephone known to the world. The city of floudiulu has a ropulation of, say, 24 tup, and there are about 1.334 instruments in place, being one to about eighteen inhabitants an unexampled record. Electric lights are also in use in all public places, and there are few residences without them. Even the national vessels at author are connected with the shore by telephone. These are at this time the Japanese ironical Naniwa, the American flagship Philiadelphia, the Pritish ship Champion, and the American steam bark John Adams.

# By Easy Singer.

Spiritual Guide-Why do you wear your ball dress so much, my good woman? Converted Savage-! prafer to change grad-ually from the customs of my former ille.

AMPRICE CLARCY'S SUCCESSOR.

It is Betteved that Mr. Sexton Will B. Ap.

County Clerk Purroy sent to Gov. Flower resterday the official notification of the death of Sheriff Claney. It is generally believed that Under Sheriff John B. Sexton will be appointed to fill the vacancy until the end of the rear. is conceded that the man who is appointed to the remaining ten months of the year will not be eligible under the Constitution for religion tion for the succeeding full term.

Mr. Sexton was born in this city in 1856 and resides with his mother at 221 West Lightresecond street. He went into the Sheaffer office as Under Sheriff with Hugh L. Grant in 1866; and with the exception of a few months in 1866, has held the place continuously since it has the business of the office at his fingural code, and has frequently been called unot to act as Sheriff. Acting in this capacity vesticated as the reappointed all the deputy sheriffs, and required them to give bonds to him.

The funeral of Sheriff Claner will take place at 10 o'clock to morrow morroing from the lamily residence in Prince street and M. Patrick's Church in Mott atreet. The pathware County Clerk Purror. Corporation Counted Clark, Under Sheriff Sexton, Acting Commissioner of Public Works Howland, Clera John J. Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, Folice Justice John J. Ryan Civil Justice Wathous United Sheriff Sexton, Acting Commissioner of Fublic Works Howland, Clera John J. Ryan Civil Justice Wathous United Sheriff Sexton, Sexuel Wolf, Mayor Gilroy has called a meeting of the sachemen of the Tammany Society for 4 o clock this afternoon. Mr. Sexton was born in this city in 1850 and this afternoon

#### Orposition to a Colored Ca bollo School, From the Florida Tener Cale

Tayres. Fig. Feb. 20.—A few days ago the schoolheuse used for Catholic negroes, which is situated in the residence portion of the city, was discovered on fire. The department responded very promptly and extinguished the flames before the entire structure was destroyed. A few days after mombers of the stroyed A few days after mombers of the catholic church were preparing to rebuild a house to be used for the negro school and they found the following startling notice posted up on a tree near the spot:

This inseription is posted in this place to say that the lare fire on these grounds was not caused by any ill feeling to the Catholic Church, but because the ritizens do not propose to submit to a negro school in the midst of the white and retired resident portion of the city. And warn that, in case another institution of the same character is operated in this vicinity. It too, will meet the same or a worse fate, and to persist in the same line will certainly cause destruction of the convent and your other churches. Benember, this is positive.

In spite of the above notice, work is being pushed on the new structure as fast as possible. That the neuro children are a nuisance to the residents of that end of the city there is no doubt, still the better element of the whitepeople of Tampa greatly deplore the action of those who were instumental in the burning no doubt, still the better element of the while people of Tampa greatly deplore the action of those who were instumental in the burning of the old building, and who threaten to burn the new one. Those that are in a position to know say that as sure as negro children attend school in the new building so sure will it meet the same fate as the other one.

#### As From His Cyclone Pit. From the Letroit Free Press

It was a tempestuous night on the Atlantic, and the great steamer with its precious freight of human lives was tossed about like a cocale shell. The tremendous waves hurled themselves against the walls of steel and dashing in impotent fury over the decks, shook the levisthan from howsprit to rudder place one was visible about the ship, except such of the crew as necessity compelled to face the storm, and they were in imminent dancer every moment. The passengers, in mortal terror, were huddled together in "se cabin below. Just as a frightful blast had almost thrown the ship on her beam ends, the officer of the deck saw a passenger stick his frowzled head up through a hatchway.

Get back there, "yelled the officer." Nay, Cap," came an answering yell, "is the roof gone yet?"

"No; get back there."

"Have any of the walls give in yet?"

"No; get back I tell you."

"Has the old woman or the children head blowed out of the second-story window yet?"

"Out back. I tell you no."

"No no; I tell you get back down that hatchway, you blamed fool, and the officer started for the passenger.

"Tain't so bad as I thought it was "came a final yell, and the nassenger dodged into the depths below and disappeared.

"Well, who in thunder was that?" asked the officer of the rurser, who stood by.

"He all right," howled the purser; "he comes from the cyclone belt in Kansas."

### dustice White to Be Married.

The most interesting bit of gossip in connection with the new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is that he is soon to be married to one of the most attractive ladies in Washington society, the widow of Linden Kent, a popular lawyer, who was executor of Gen. Sheridan's estate, and died three years ago. Justice White is a bachelor, 4th years old, rich and handsome, without a whinkin upon his ruidy face, and red hair which the moth of time has spared to a reasonable degree. It is a little thin in spots, but still shelters his intellect. He never thought of getting married until he came to Washington two years ago and met the lady I have mentioned. He was not a society man in the accepted meaning of that phrase, and when he first came was never seen at balls or less of recortions, while at dinner parties he was usually the last of the gentlemen to leave the smoking room. I rom the Chiencon Rec . L.

# High Praise for the Landlord.

I com the Bullianne Sun

STAUNTON. Va., Feb. 23.—Two well-dressed strangers came to the Virginia Hotel four days ago and registered from Louisville. Ev. They left yesterday, leaving their bill of \$17 ungaid, and the following note:

Man's inability to successfully portray his thoughts, his mental powers being incarable to correctly define his meaning, is why I will not endeavor to burden you with an attempt at expressing my thanks for your treatment so gentlemanly, &c., during my stay. Extend to your menials also my thanks. May your shadow never grow less, and may continued prosperity shine in unclouded warm rays on your benevolent head.

# Buried to a Chaut-proof Grave.

From the Indianapolis Jose Mrs. G. F. Routon, wife of a West Newton pioneer, was buried at that place yesterday, the was 58 years of ago, and was an exceedingly large woman, weighing 352 pounds. This necessitated a casket if feet long places wide, and 10 inches deep. A few weeks ago an attempt was made to robe grave at West Newton near the lot in which Mrs. Routon was buried, and this led the relatives of Mrs. Routon to have a ghout proof grave vault of iron made.

#### Marriage on Trini Jeem the St. Louis Ecoch.

Panucas. Ky. Feb. 21.—A romantic marriage occurred yesterday at Fulton, twenty, five miles from this city. Adolph Ekins and Miss Alice Mahonev were the contracting parties. It was agreed by them that they would try married life a year, and, if found disagreeable is either, he or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life riv to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive withdraw from my same or she was at life rive withdraw from my same or she was at life rive to withdraw from my same or she was at life rive withdraw from my same or she was at life rive withdraw from my same or she with the withdraw from my same or she with the withdraw from my same or she was at life rive withdraw from my same or she withdraw from my same or she withdraw from my he or she was at literty to withdraw from ma-ried life, notwithstanding what the other had to say.

Lack of Realism in Marble Angels

Tron the Kongo I'm Exe

The sculptors who delight in carving out full-grown angels put little wings on them that would not support a big bird. The appearance with a body weighing 200 points about have a spread of wing thirty six feel. The width of the wing should be about busiteth the spread across.

### BUNBEAUS.

-" Occasionally," said a traveller, " I see a mun of the care realing the Bible. This is perhaps, unla +5 traur-linery in itself, but it is so different from real the newspapers or one of "all the latest marels.

always the say attention."

-Mideagersile, the old varietal of sleengia is a g = 1 deal nearer the geographical centre of the visit of attanta the present capital but Milledgewine for other claim to the importance she once for religional mondar along while that of the design of the control of the c tal is hear 70,000. The old notion that the good-

cal centre of the State is the proper blace for a - :
C-ty is responsible for the factitious imports to - :
crat villages of this country.

"I had let my watch ran down." a - 1 a - 1 "and block it withe newsleringer it as the keeping practically perfect time to the dress of ten and flood the jeweller as and that it has regulating. He said, however, that probably if we have looks requisited again. It at when a we see permitted to run down to changed the business a watch, started up would run a we before, but that more likely it upuid meet to con-

adjusted. -Semetody placed to the office at Pance Intelligent county. Fa. a package addressed to Mrs. In a limite. The package, which was opened to Mrs. Heilia. band contained nothing but a pgs tan if was independs. He sent the tan to the formula particular at Washington with a interdent act of the sender to be incline, and denant. investigation and puntshment of the liberer. and the initer went through the osus: Free! Washington, and were then sent to imperit for washingtoned, with instructions to increasing as Pittsburgh, with instructions to increasing the Dickson has examined all the regulations to a series but has discovered making covering the case. In fine start for Peace, Jefferson county, in a day of the Market for Peace, Jefferson county, in a day of the Market for Peace, Jefferson county in a day of the series.

probe the mystery at the place of its origin.